

Caledonian Mercury

No. 12,052.

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20. 1798.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

TO THE CURIOUS, THE ARTIST, AND ANTIQARY

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, viz.
The Books and Part of the Prints by G. ELLIOT—and
the other Articles by Wm. BRUCE.

On Monday, January 14. 1799.
And the twenty following days (Sundays excepted)
At No. 4. St James's Square, Edinburgh.
A Curious and Valuable Collection of
BOOKS, PRINTS, BOOKS OF PRINCE, SKETCHES,
ORIGINAL DRAWINGS, PORTRAITS, PAINTINGS,
&c. &c. &c.

By the First Masters.
WITH A LARGE COLLECTION OF
BOWS & ARROWS, CROSS BOWS & ARROWS, GUNS,
PISTOLS, SWORDS, SPEARS, DAGGERS, SHIELDS,
And other Ancient Armour of different Nations.

ALSO.
THE WHOLE BEING
THE PROPERTY OF the late DAVID MARTIN ESQ.
Portrait Painter to his Royal Highness
The PRINCE OF WALES.

Catalogues to be had at Mr GEORGE NICOL and Mr
EDWARDS, Booksellers, Pall Mall, London;
Also of Mess. CLARK and Co. Market Place, Manchester;
At Mr CAMPBELL's at the Cross—and of G. ELLIOT,
Likewise of Wm. BAUER, No. 37. N. Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.
To be allowed to Purchasers, on the Catalogue being returned,
which will admit the Bearer during the time of
Exhibition and Sale.

To be viewed six days preceding the sale, from 12 to 3 o'clock,
the Prints and Coins excepted, which will be seen on
the morning of the respective days of sale.

No person to be admitted to either View or Sale without
a Catalogue.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
WRITERS COURT, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THE Annual Premiums due upon Insurances in this Office at the
term of CHRISTMAS, being the 25th of December, are
requested to be immediately paid up, as a Duty of Two Shillings
on every Hundred Pounds, as by neglecting the payment thereof
35 days after the term, the benefit of the policy expires.

Persons insured are therefore desired to call at the Office, where
receipts are given for the premium on old Insurances, and policies
issued for new ones.

ROBERT ALLAN, AGENT.

ARGYLLSHIRE MILITIA.

HIS Grace the Duke of Argyll, Lord Lieutenant of Argyll-
shire, having received his Majesty's order in Council,
for calling out the remainder of the Militia apportioned on that
County, requests the attendance of the Deputy Lieutenant,
and Justices of the Peace at Inverary, on Thursday the 27th
current, for the purpose of carrying the said order in Council
into execution.

By desire of the Lord Lieutenant,
Inverary, 17th Dec. 1798. DUN CAMPBELL, Clk.

SELKIRKSHIRE MILITIA.

THE following persons standing upon the Militia list for
the County of Selkirk, are required to attend a Meeting
of the Lieutenant, to be held at Selkirk upon the ninth
day of January next, within the house of Baile Dunn, inn-
keeper, at 11 o'clock noon, on purpose to be sworn in and em-
bodied, or produce fit and able Substitutes in their room, to
be approved of by the Meeting, that they may immediately
thereafter join the fourth regiment of militia lying at Dal-
keith, or where it may be for the time.

Selkirk Parish.
1 John Grahame, jun. Williamhope
2 Alexander Mercer, son of Andrew Mercer, shoemaker,
Selkirk.
3 Thomas Dobson, mason there
4 William Thomson, baker there
Galashiels Parish.
5 William Hislop, journeyman weaver, Galashiels
6 John Lees, son to George Lees, Magelpots
7 Alexander Hislop, servant at Netherburns
Tarrow Parish.
8 Alexander Laidlaw, herd at Bowshower
9 Archibald Grieve, son to Walter Grieve, Outer Huntly
Ettrick Parish.
10 John Laidlaw, wright, Crookwellcome
Roberton Parish.
11 William Scott, Borthwickbrae

N A P I E R,
Lord Lieut. of the County of Selkirk.

STIRLINGSHIRE MILITIA.

THE Deputy-Lieutenants of the County of Stirling are
requested to meet at Stirling, on Friday the 21st Decem-
ber current, at noon, for the purpose of taking the neces-
sary measures for obeying his Majesty's order in Council, call-
ing out the remainder of the Militia.

By order of his Grace the Duke of MONTROSE,
Lord Lieutenant.
THO. WINGATE, Clk. of G. M.

COUNTY OF FORFAR.

HIS Majesty's Commissioners for the Redemption of the
LAND TAX of this county, request that such of the
proprietors of land in the county, who intend to redeem their
land tax, and who have not lodged schedules or descriptions
of their land, and certificates under the hands of two commis-
sioners of supply, of the amount of the land tax charged on
their different properties in terms of the Act of Parliament,
will, as soon as possible lodge such schedules and certificates
with Peter Ranken, sheriff substitute at Forfar, clerk to the
commissioners, that the contracts may be entered into.

The Commissioners are to meet at Brechin, in the house of
John Martin vintner, there, on the 4th day of January next
at 11 o'clock noon, for the purpose of carrying the act into ex-
ecution.

(Signed) JOHN ERSKINE,
DAVID GARDYNE.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully acquainted, that DANIEL
MILLAR, Tailor, No. 51. Prince's Street, being at
present abroad, his business is carried on, and orders executed
by his late partner, KENNETH TREASURER, No. 1. Ga-
briel Road, west end of Register Office, on the same terms as
formerly.

Attendance will be also given for a few weeks, at No. 51.
Prince's Street.—It is hoped his Friends and Customers will
continue their favours.

Edin. Dec. 20. 1798.

SPRING MADE CANDLES.

CHRISTOPHER ARMSTRONG and SONS, Dalkeith,
most respectfully inform their Friends and the Public,
That they have on hand a Large Assortment of all the differ-
ent kinds of CANDLES of the best quality and colour, which
they are selling at the following prices, viz.

Tow Wick, 12s. 6d. per stone—12s. 6d.
Dipped Cotton, 13s. 6d. —13s. 6d.
Moulded, 14s. 6d. —14s. 6d.

Orders left at Mr Arch. Anderson's, No. 41. South Bridge,
Edinburgh, or sent to the Company at Dalkeith, will be de-
livered in Edinburgh or Leith, free of expense.

A MESSENGER SUSPENDED.

LYON CLERK'S OFFICE, 17th Dec. 1798.

THESE are to certify, that HEW DABBY, Messenger in
Kilmarnock, was this day suspended from his office of
Messenger at Arms, and rendered incapable of acting in that
capacity, until he shall find new caution, and be regularly re-
poned; of which notice is hereby given to all concerned.

By order of Court,
A. L. RAMAGE, Lyon Clerk Depute.

This Day are Published,

And sold by Bell and Bradfute, William Creech, R. Balfour, J.
Simphon, Alex. Guthrie, Peter Hill, Manners and Miller,
and Archibald Constable, Edinburgh; and J. Murdoch,
Glasgow.

Price 5s. by the Mail Coach,
COPIES OF ORIGINAL LETTERS,
FROM THE ARMY OF
GENERAL BUONAPARTE IN EGYPT,

Intercepted by the fleet under the command of
ADMIRAL LORD NELSON,
With an English Translation.

London, printed for J. Wright, Piccadilly, and sold in Edin-
burgh by Mundell and Son, Parliament Stairs.

As above may be had, received by the Mail Coach,
1. Letter to the Hon. Charles James Fox, showing how Ap-
pearances may deceive, and Friendship be Abused, price 8d.

2. The Fall of Underwald, by an Eye Witness, price 8d.

3. A Short Account of the Principal proceedings of Congress
in the late Session, and a Sketch of the State of Affairs be-
tween the United States and France in July 1798, in a let-
ter from Robert Goodloe Harper, Esq. to one of his Consti-
tuents, price 1s. 2d.

MR ROSE
WILL begin a Course of UNIVERSAL HISTORY for
YOUNG LADIES, on Tuesday the 8th of January, 1799,
at 12 o'clock.

The History of Ancient Nations will be delivered this ses-
sion; comprehending a short review of the history of the world,
from the Creation to the Flood; the dispersion of Mankind
and call of Abraham, the history of the Jews, to the Baby-
lonish captivity; history of the Egyptians, Assyrians and Ba-
bylonians, Lydians, Medes and Persians, Greeks, Romans, and
Carthaginians, with the nations immediately connected with
them, and a continuation of the Jewish history, from the cap-
tivity in Babylon. The history of Modern Times will be de-
livered next winter. A prospectus was printed by him in Fe-
bruary last; a few copies of which being still on hand, he will
be able to supply any person who may be desirous to receive
information concerning his plan.

TICKETS, One Guinea each, to be had at his house, No. 8,
Shakespeare Square. Edinburgh, Dec. 20. 1798.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE,
LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

PERSONS insured by this Company, whose Annual Pre-
miums fall due at CHRISTMAS, are requested to take
notice, That printed receipts (issued from, and checked at
this Office) are now in the hands of the several Agents. All
Annual and Septennial Policies will, as hitherto, remain in
force fifteen days after quarter day.

The Agents of the Phoenix Company for Scotland, are
Mr John Young, Edinburgh,
Harry Lumsden, Esq. Aberdeen,
Messrs Loudon, Craigie, & Co. Glasgow,
Mr Thomas Sandeman, Perth,
Mr William Clark, Dumfries,
Mr Alexander Innes, Elgin,
Mr Robert Branton, Leith.

Many accidents by fire occasioned by LIGHTNING
having happened during the present year, by some of which
property to a large amount has been destroyed, to the heavy
loss of the sufferers, most of whom were uninsured; the Direc-
tors of this Office think it necessary again to explain, that the
PHOENIX OFFICE, by its Policies (without any special
covenant for that purpose) holds itself liable to pay and make
good all losses arising from fire so occasioned.

By order of the Directors,
H. A. HARDY, Sec. of the Country Department.

LEITH, Dec. 11. 1798.

CHINA ORANGES AND LEMONS.

Just arrived in the Jean, William Hopkins master, from Liabon,
after a short passage.

ONE Hundred and Sixty-nine Chests CHINA ORANGES.
Twenty-one Half Ditto.
Fourteen Chests LEMONS.
Forty-five Half Chests Ditto.
Forty-seven Mops of SALT.—And
Three Hundred Pails of FIGS.

Apply to THOMAS ALLAN and Co. Leith, who have also
all kinds of Grocery Goods for sale.

A SALE OF GROCERY GOODS.

To be Sold by public auction, on Friday the 21st of Decem-
ber current, within the shop,
THE WHOLE STOCK OF GOODS, which belonged to the
late James Murray, Merchant in Edinburgh; consist-
ing of Teas, Sugars, Spices, Wines, &c. &c. with the Fix-
tures and Shop Utensils.

NEW SPIRIT SHOP.

SHEPPARD, South Bridge Street, No. 23, East
Side, has now opened the shop he lately possessed as a Tea
Shop with a Complete Assortment of FOREIGN and BRITISH
SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, and CORDIALS.

Per Gallon.
Old Coniac Brandy, 16s. Best Holland Gin, 12s. to 12s.
Old Jamaica Rum, 16s. Single Brandy, 10s. Do. Rum, 10s.

British Coniac Brandy, 6s. equal, if not superior to a great part
of the Coniac Brandy that is now imported, five bottles for 7s.
bottles included.

Coniac Cherry Brandy, 6s. per gallon, or five bottles for 7s.
bottles included.

British Gin of very superior quality, 6s. per gallon, or five bottles
for 7s. bottles included.

British Rum of superior quality, 6s. per gallon, or five bottles for
7s. bottles included.

Malt Whisky, above 12 months old, Reduced, 3s. 6d. to 4s.—
Strong, 4s. 6d. to 5s.

Whisky Shrub, rich in fruit, 4s. and 5s. per gallon

Great variety of Cordials, in cafes of different sizes, or in gallons,
10s. per gallon, viz.—

Eau de Noyaux, Ratifée, Eau de Macis, Eau de Cannelle,
Eau de Fraibouilles, Stomachiques, Eau de Café, or
Eau de Certes, Eau d'Anis, Eau d'Or, Water of Cin-
Eau de Muscade, Eau d'Girofle, Eau d'Chocolat, name.

Barley Cinnamon, Wine and Common Vinegar, with Black
Beer.

N. B. Samples of the Cordials will be shewn at his Tea Shop,
second fourth of the arch, well side, South Bridge Street, and at
his Spirit Shop, under the arch, Cowgate.

SOUTH HANOVER STREET.

A GENTLE LODGING to Let Furnished in South Ha-
nover Street.

For particulars enquire at Mr Small, confectioner there.

HOUSES IN GAYFIELD PLACE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-
house, on Wednesday the 23d Jan. 1799, at 2 o'clock after-
noon.

THAT HOUSE, entering from the south, on the
east side of Gayfield Place, presently possessed by Mr
Jollie, containing nine rooms and a kitchen.

The HOUSE, being the first flat up stairs, presently pos-
sessed by Mr Robertson, consisting of five rooms and a kitchen;
the dining room, 20 by 16, and the drawing room, 27 by 18.

A N D,
The HOUSE, being the third flat up stairs, presently pos-
sessed by Mr Murray, consisting of four rooms, a large bed
closet and kitchen.

These Houses are allowed to be uncommonly well finished,
and the situation is known to be delightful. Being without
the Royalty, they are not subject to any of the city taxes, nei-
ther are they liable in King's cess.

Purchasers will have the privilege of the Square, and access
to a washing house and bleaching green. They may be ac-
commodated with stables for building a stable or coach-house,
if required.

For farther information, application may be made to James
Begg, architect in Edinburgh, the Proprietor; or to James
Jollie, clerk to the signet, Parliament Close.

PROFESSIONAL CONCERT.

George Street Assembly Rooms.

MR and Mrs COCK, Mr STABLEY, Mr UNWANT, and
Mr SCHREYER, have the honour of announcing to the
Public, that the PROFESSIONAL CONCERT, which was propo-
sed last season, but prevented by the continuation of the Gen-
tlemen's Concert at St Cecilia's Hall, is now to take place in the
George Street Assembly Rooms.

The number of Concerts during the season will be EIGHT;
and for those, the terms to Subscribers, will be two Guineas;
which will entitle them to their own admission, and to Two
Tickets; both of which, in the case of Gentlemen Subscribers,
will be transferable to Ladies only; but in the case of Ladies
Subscribers, one of the Tickets will be transferable to a Gen-
tleman, if required.

The Performers beg leave to add, that every possible
exertion will be made to gratify the Public with Novelty and
Variety.—The first Concert will be held on Tuesday the
23d of January 1799, the second, on that day fortnight 1 and
so on, till the eight are completed.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who propose to honour the
Professional Concert with their patronage, will be so obliging
as to signify their intention as soon as possible, by a note ad-
dressed to any of the above-named Performers.

P. S. Subscription Books are left at all the Music Shops.

FOR SALE.

A NEAT Light Crane-Neck POST CHAISE, little in-
ferior to a new one, with silver plated Mounting and
Lamps, &c.

To be seen at Chrichton and Feild's, Coachmakers, Leith
Walk.

BUTTER.

A FEW Tons DUTCH and IRISH BUTTER, well
worthy the attention of Bakers, to be sold on reason-
able terms.

Apply to William Allan, Leith.

WORKMEN WANTED.

NEAT Light Crane-Neck POST CHAISE, little in-
ferior to a new one, with silver plated Mounting and
Lamps, &c.

To be seen at Chrichton and Feild's, Coachmakers, Leith
Walk.

COALS.

AT St DAVIDS in Inverkeithing Bay, Vessels of any Bur-
then can be loaded out within a couple of days with
CHOW COALS, of the largest size and best quality, on the
most reasonable terms.

For particulars, apply to Captain Robert Mudie, Kirkgate,
Leith; or to the proprietor of the Colliery at Fordel, near In-
verkeithing.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND ROUP OF FARMS.

THE Trustees and Creditors of Mr GRAY of Carse, are
requested to meet in Hunter's Tavern, in Forfar, on
Wednesday the 9th of January 1799, at 12 o'clock, to consider
the general state of the business, and to determine upon such
measures as shall be thought most beneficial for the Creditors.

As the business is of the highest importance to all concerned,
a full meeting is earnestly requested.

A state of Mr Gray's funds, and a list of his debts will be
lodged with Mr Wylie junior, writer Forfar, on the 4th day of
January next, for the inspection of the Creditors.

A N D,
And at one o'clock afternoon of the said 9th January, within
Hunter's Tavern aforesaid, there will be exposed to set by
public roup.

A LEASE of the FARMS of BANKHEAD, QUILKOE,
and COTTON, part of the estate of Carse in the neighbour-
hood of Forfar, as formerly situated.

It is expected that intended tenants will come prepared to
make their offers in Grassroots.

The endurance of the leases and all other particulars will be
learned by applying to Charles Greenhill, Esq. old Montrose, by
Montrose.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims on Mrs ELIZABETH STEWART
of Glenbuckie, are desired to give in proper states of
their debts, with the relative vouchers and distinct affidavits
on the verity of their debts to John Macnab, writer to the
signet, that measures may be taken by Mrs Stewart's Trust-
tees for their payment.

Not to be repeated.

FARMS IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

THE LANDS of FALLHILLS, and part of KINLETH-
MONT, to be LET for 19 years after Martinmas 1799.

The Lands consist of 136 acres, 2 rods, 28 polls, exclusive
of stances of houses, of which 137 acres, 2 rods, 19 polls,
are inclosed and subdivided with high stone dykes, in good
order, and mostly in grass.—Allowance will be made for
building Offices, and entry will be given for that purpose at
Whitsunday first.

II. The LANDS of BORDER and KNOCKMYLIE,
together or separately. The South Part consists of 112 acres
arable, and about 30 muir and pasture.

The North Part (as one or more pendicle tacks), consisting
of 36 acres arable, and 68 muir and pasture.

The South Farm is partly inclosed, and immediate access
may be had to an inclosed Field of 20 acres of new grass,
and a small part for crop and fallow. The Dyking of 33 or
34 acres more will be completed by Martinmas next, the
term of entry; and allowance will be made for inclosing the
remainder, and for the necessary buildings.

The ground will be shewn on applying to the Overseer
at Kinlethmont; and further information may be had of Mr
Jackson there, or by letter addressed to Captain Lindsay
Carnegie, Kilmarnock.

AT LEITH—FOR LIVERPOOL,
THE LEITH & LIVERPOOL PACKET,

A Constant Trader,
Will be ready to take in goods by the 14th
cunt, and sail the 14th.

For freight apply to Beggie and Mylne, merchants, Timber
Bash, Leith.

LEITH, Dec. 6. 1798.

THREE SLOOPS FOR SALE.

There will be Sold by public roup, on Saturday the 5th of
January 1799, at 12 o'clock, in the Coffeehouse of Stirling,
THE FOLLOWING SLOOPS,

Which belonged to the deceased Robert Duncanson,
at Manor:

1.—THE ENDEAVOUR, of Sheriffmuirlands,
46 tons burden.

2.—THE TRUE FRIENDS, of Cambusken-
noth, 50 tons burden.

3.—THE INDUSTRY, of Manor, 38 do. do.

All lying in Manor Pow, in the Forth, between Stirling and
Alloa.

These Sloops have been used in the Limestone trade, and are
in good condition. Peter Duncanson at Manor will shew them;
and inventories, with the articles of roup, will be seen in the
hands of Robert M'Farlane, shipmaster in Alloa, or James
Chrystal, writer in Stirling.

CARRIDEN PARK.

In the Parish of Carriden, and Shire of Linlithgow.

To be LET by public roup, in the house of Richard Forrester,
Linlithgow, on Friday the 28th Dec. current, between
the hours of one and three o'clock afternoon,

THE GREAT PARK of CARRIDEN, in pasture grass,
for one year from the 1st. January 1799.

This Park contains about 186 acres, well fenced and watered,
and is well known to be excellent pasture for both sheep
and cattle.

Any person inclining to make a private bargain between and
the day of roup, may apply to William Maxwell, Esq. the
Proprietor, at Carriden House, or to Provost James Andrew,
Linlithgow.

This Day is Published,

Sold by Mr James Dickson, Bookseller, Price 1s.
THE GREAT THINGS BOTH OF A CIVIL AND
RELIGIOUS NATURE, WHICH GOD HATH
DONE FOR THE BRITISH NATION.

Illustrated in
A SERMON,
Delivered on the 29th of November last, being a day of
Public Thanksgiving,
By the Rev. W. BOWNE, D. D. Minister of
St Michael's Church, Dundee.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Price Five Guineas in boards,
PART THIRD
OF THE
ANATOMIA BRITANNICA,

A
SYSTEM OF ANATOMY,
IN SIX PARTS,
Illustrated by upwards of
THREE HUNDRED FOLIO COPPERPLATES

From the
MOST CELEBRATED AUTHORS
IN EUROPE.

BY ANDREW ZELL, ESQ. A. S.

Engraver to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
The Work approved by Dr MONRO, Professor of Anatomy,
&c. in the University of Edinburgh, and conducted
by ANDREW FIVE, his Assistant.

PARTS I. and II. may also be had, price 2s. 2s.
PARTS IV. and V. are so far advanced, that they may be
expected in the course of the ensuing year.

The ANATOMIA BRITANNICA will be the most complete
and comprehensive Anatomical Work ever offered to the Pub-
lic. To those Gentlemen whose profession leads them more
immediately to the study of Anatomy, this work will prove of
the highest importance. It may also excite the attention, and
gratify the curiosity of every gentleman who would incline to
acquire a knowledge of the Structure and Economy of the
Human Body.

Sold by Bell and Bradfute, William Creech, Peter Hill, and
E. Balfour, Edinburgh—by Lackington, Allen, and Co. Ver-
nor and Hood, Murray and Highley, and the principal Book-
sellers in London.

Bookellers may be supplied with
THE ANATOMIA BRITANNICA,
AS ALSO WITH
THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.

By applying to THOMSON BONAR, Parliament Square,
Edinburgh.

ADJOURNED SALE OF THE ESTATES OF BRUCH
AND WHITBURN.

THE Sale of these Estates, which by former advertisements,
stood for the 26th instant, is adjourned, to give time
for investigating some private offers already made, and propo-
sed to be made.

If not sold privately, the roup will take place the beginning
of March next, as will be advertised.

SALE OF MUIRAVONDSIDE ADJOURNED.

IN consequence of an application by the pursuer of the Sale
to the Court of Session, their Lordships have adjourned
the Sale to Wednesday the 13th day of February next, when
it will proceed at the place and hour formerly advertised.

TO BE SOLD,
By Public Auction,

Within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Fri-
day the first of February next, between the hours of one and
three afternoon.

THE LANDS and ESTATES of FAIRBURN, MO-
NAR, and STRATHCONON, lying in the parishes
of Urray, Contin, and Fodderty, and county of Ross. The
lands will be sold in whole or in such lots as may seem most
likely to accommodate offerers. If exposed in lots, the follow-
ing is suggested as the most convenient division.

Lot I. THE GRASSING of MONAR, which is at present
out of lease, being in the possession of tenants from year to
year; of course it would afford a much higher rent on a lease,
than these tenants pay.

Lot II. THE COUNTRY of STRATHCONON, with
the LANDS of CORRIFOL, annexed thereto. This tract
of country is at present possessed as a black cattle grazing, but
is well adapted for sheep pasture, and if let as such, would
yield a very considerable increase of rent. The lease of this
property expires at Whitsunday 1801.

Lot III. THE ESTATE of FAIRBURN, with the Salmon
Fishings on the rivers Conon and Orran. This estate lies in
the low part of the county of Ross, is very extensive and highly
improvable. The Salmon Fishings are let from year to year.
The farms of Richragan and Arrady are under a lease which
expires at Whitsunday 1812, and the rest of the property under
lease at Whitsunday 1802.

The title deeds are in the hands of Messrs Alexander

Mr PITT moved the order of the day for going into a Committee, in order to take this bill into further consideration.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR observed, that if it was necessary to raise the supplies, or any part of them, within the year, and that property was the true criterion of contribution, the question would be, Whether it was better to impose it on the capital or on income? In his opinion, the right mode would be to raise part on the one and part on the other, so that the man possessed of both, though he paid most, would pay but his due proportion. He put the cases of two persons, one of whom receives an income of 600*l.* a year from the profession of the law, and the other a similar sum annually from his dividends in the funds. By this tax the poor unfortunate lawyer's income is diminished 60*l.* whereas the stockholder, by selling out a trifle, loses but 5*l.* or 6*l.* The tax, therefore, he contended, in order to be fair, ought certainly to be blended. As to the specific plan proposed, he must observe, that in the able and elaborate speech of the Minister, he went upon antiquated authority and modern guesses, not upon fixed data, as did the Board of Agriculture. The national income was stated to be one hundred millions annually; and the point to be considered was, whether the people could afford to pay 10*l.* per cent. out of it, in addition to their other taxes? There were three classes to be affected by it—1*st*, the misers that had already saved—2*d*, those who had not saved hitherto, but would do so in future—3*d*, those who have not, who will not, or who cannot save. The means of the miser, he found, could not be ascertained; but supposing there be three thousand misers in this country, and their income to be three millions annually, the produce of their tenth to the revenue would be no more than 300,000*l.* The second class, of those who would now begin to save, he believed would be very numerous; but the revenue must proportionally suffer by those savings in its Excise and Customs. As to the third class, which will not or cannot save, they must either take the tax out of their capital, or borrow the money, and pay it as they can. We had no right, he thought, to tax Irish or West India property, except for the protection of Ireland or the West Indies, as these countries themselves also taxed the property they contained. Though he opposed this measure, he did not think himself bound to propose any substitute, but he thought the best method would be to appoint a Select Committee to consider of a better plan; and he suggested that a great part of the sum might be raised by economical arrangements. He objected to it also as being a resource for the profusion of the public money, and waging perpetual war.

Mr SIMON acknowledged that the present, like every other measure of taxation, was liable to many objections. He had opposed the Contribution Act of last year, but he now expressed his satisfaction at its having passed, as it served to ripen the public mind, and reconcile it to the burthens necessary to be sustained. He would dismiss all those observations calculated to inflame the country against it, and consider, in the first place, whether or not this measure was preferable to funding the whole of the supplies? He would not quarrel with that innocent hospitality which corporations displayed once or twice every year, and he hoped the time would never arrive, when corporation or church lands should be peculiarly marked out as fit objects of taxation and sources of public revenue. It was an error to suppose that the evil to be complained of, lay in the arrangement of the objects of taxation, in their collection, or even in the taxes themselves.—The evil was in the war, which was forced upon us by an aggression which we could not help, and for the exigencies of which, it was therefore incumbent upon us to provide. If a loan was made for the whole sum, a much greater quantity of new taxes must unavoidably be imposed, and these, by touching consumption, would be more felt by the lower order of the people than the tax upon income, which did not reach any man who did not possess 60*l.* a year. He highly disapproved of that inflammatory mode of expression which some Gentlemen thought proper to apply to this measure, as if the Commissioners were invested with an inquisitorial power, and that the surveyors were to be all spies.—He thought this a favourable crisis for carrying the measure into effect. If the rejection of the measure would be to spread dependency through the Powers of the Continent, to have our ships laid up in ordinary, while the seas were open to the vessels of the enemy; if its failure would damp the martial ardour of the country, it was the duty of the House to adopt it without delay. For his own part, being convinced that its adoption would be productive of advantages as great as the disadvantages with which its rejection would be pregnant, he would cordially give it his support.

Mr M. A. TAYLOR pledged himself, should the House consent to a recommitment of the Bill, to bring forward such amendments as would be worthy of their attention. He agreed that the tax of last year had been shamefully and scandalously evaded. He spoke freely and conscientiously when he made this observation; for he was one of those, however necessary he might see a reform in Parliament, and in the expenditure of the public money, who thought, when an act passed the Legislature, the greatest attention ought to be paid to its fair and legal operation.—He was one of those who coincided with the late Mr John Lee, his very worthy friend, that as soon as a law received the sanction of the Legislature, the public ought not to be cheated of one farthing. By the operations of the bill, concealment or secrecy was, he contended, impossible; and he reprobated the idea of being left to the mercy of any commissioner, however fair or honourable in his conduct. Mr Taylor then went into a variety of calculations to prove that there were some descriptions of a very inferior income, who would pay by the bill, as it now stood, 35 and even 40 per cent. It operated as a check to commercial vigour and active industry. Those who stood forward as the advocates of this act, ought to reflect on the causes which chiefly produced the late distractions in Ireland. The same cause might here also produce similar effects. This act might drive the landed proprietor to expend his money in town, because he would be unable to keep up his usual establishment in the country.—The desertion of Ireland by the great landed proprietors had greatly tended to produce all the mischiefs which it had lately unhappily experienced; and he hoped that Gentlemen on this side the water would profit by the example. He thought it his duty to give his negative to the bill.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL believed, that the contribution act had been in too many instances evaded; but the present measure would in its effects certainly correct this evil in a great degree. The propriety of

raising the supplies within the year was now pretty generally admitted; and it should be recollected, that borrowing was a new method of providing for the current expenses, whereas the custom of doing it by supply was of great antiquity. The reason of this was obvious. In former reigns, it had been always difficult to borrow money by loan. The question now was, Whether it would not be prudent to check the funding system for a time, by raising the supplies within the year, and providing for the payment of the national debt. He vindicated the descending scale of taxation. He considered a tax upon income as much fairer than a tax upon property; and, as to what had been said of taxing expenditure instead of income, he should merely remark, that the contributions towards poor rates, &c. were taxes on income. With respect to a tax upon capital, this had been attempted in the reign of Queen Anne, but was found productive of great inequalities; and although the provisions of this act were much more objectionable than those of the bill that evening under discussion, it was not thought unconstitutional, being abandoned merely because it was found ineffectual. It was certainly true that inequalities would arise under the present measure; but how in any scheme of finance were these to be entirely avoided? Much had been urged respecting the presumed injustice to the man who derives his income from his industry, and another who derives it from lands; but the value of money would every day be increasing, according to the advancing wisdom of the manner of employing it. The objection to the appointment of Commissioners he should answer by making the supposition that persons met to tax themselves; who would they chuse to be their special assessors? He believed they would be taken from the classes chosen by this bill. It had been said, that the people could not bear the tax. Last year had proved the contrary; for many country gentlemen had voluntarily assented themselves more than one-tenth of their income; and those who had not paid at this rate, or who had evaded it, were not persons who could not pay; on the contrary, they were in general wealthy individuals. Thus would the tax be rather a relief to some, whilst it would render evasion difficult to others. Under these circumstances, it was with no small pleasure that he supported the motion.

Sir WILLIAM YOUNG considered the present demand upon the people of England justified by the necessity there was of continuing a war, that he hoped would ultimately terminate in repressing and limiting the inordinate ambition of a power the most audacious and tyrannical that ever existed in the world. It was necessary that the people should know what was to be done with their money; and, joined to its affording the means of persevering in the contest, the scheme of finance before the House would, he hoped, operate powerfully on the funding system, which might otherwise grow extensive enough to prove irreparably injurious to a commercial country. He could not see that any disclosure of their property to which men would be liable by the bill, could much or generally injure even the trader and speculator; and with respect to some fears which had been stated, that the tax would occasion the emigration of our colonists, he (who had property in the West Indies and America) could assure the House, that not a bond, bill, or other valuable document, can be executed in the colonies without being registered, whence would appear the utter impracticability of evading the tax. And surely the colonists, beyond all others, could least complain of any tax, the object of which should be general defence, as what defended England would in effect defend them.

Here he was glad to remark, that owing to the vigilance of the fleets and cruisers of the parent country, the colonies were, at the time of the date of the last letters, in a state of calm and profound peace, and enjoyed a higher state of prosperity than before the war. He thought it indecent to call the power of the Commissioners an inquisitorial power; it was only a power of enquiry, and this subject to limitations, that ought to quiet every honest mind. This measure, like every other, was to be judged by comparison; and there were but two ways in collecting and raising a great tax—by force and contribution. The last was the one now resorted to, and he need not say the best. Until, therefore, some less exceptionable mode of carrying the bill into effect could be devised, he would heartily support it.

Mr ELISON warmly supported the bill. Sir FRAN. BARING thought the present tax more liable to evasion than the tax of last year, and therefore objected to it. For he was convinced that a tax on income might in many ways be evaded, while the criterion of the other was certain and tried. Still this tax could more easily be evaded than one upon capital, and the reason was, that every man in trade might now diminish his income by adding it to his capital. Where the man of large fortune could be reached, he thought it right that a proportionate tax should be imposed, but where men's fortunes could not be reached, without great difficulty, perhaps enquiry ought to be avoided.—The creative talents of the country called particularly for protection in this case—the talents he meant, by which men in their exertion procured means of subsistence, not only for themselves but for thousands of dependant beings that surround them. When he acquires capital, let such a man be taxed, but in the first instance let his talents be cherished. He did not see how it was possible, if a surcharge were made, to avoid the examination of men's books; but he could assure the House, that it would take Commissioners six months at least to come to the bottom of some merchants' books. But it was not, he thought, possible to prevent evasion in the commercial world. For every man engaged in extensive commerce, indeed almost all merchants only entrusted to their clerks to post up and carry on their accounts from year to year, where the employer directs every account or calculation to find his profits.

This he at present would carry to a separate account; but the present tax might teach him to add his profits to his capital, so that he may make his income what he pleases, manufacturers and traders could still more successfully evade the tax. They set down the value of every piece of goods they possess, and would not every man undervalue? The income of the stockholder was also precarious, and this tax would bear particularly hard upon him. In this opinion, the idea of the tax had been taken from the Dutch, who had never required an oath, but the English merchants would by this bill be required to give multiplied oaths.

Mr WM. SMITH observed, that a measure of such importance, if intended to be carried through, as he understood, in four or five days, could not possibly receive that tempered and deliberate discussion which is certainly demanded. Hon. Gentlemen might think they did their duty by according to dispatch, but their constituents could hardly be expected even to hear of the bill before it would be carried into effect. He

thought it a measure of novelty and magnitude; but his objection was not to the principle of the bill, if that was to raise the supplies within the year, and if the sum was to be ten millions; so far the measure was wise.—But in this he considered himself as making no concession. This bill, professedly brought in to assess men equally, is to make no distinction between the man of certain, and of fluctuating income; between the industrious and the idle; it is a sweeping bill that must bear down all ranks and degrees of men before it.

He should be glad to know, whether a man of 500*l.* a year, who should spend his fortune in bed, was to be taxed only at the rate the tax will bear on a merchant of the same income? If equally, it must be a tax on industry, while it will give a bounty to indolence.—In the case of persons who have Exchequer Annuities, they could, perhaps, get only three or four years purchase, while a man whose income was derived from land would get 25 years purchase. To a man of 500*l.* a year, the difference arising in this would be immense. Supposing again, a man having an estate of 500*l.* a year entailed, which he could not sell and divide among his children, but willing to make some provision for them from his savings, if he lays by 400*l.* he is liable to this tax. This and other topics would, he hoped, be discussed fully, if the bill should go to a Committee, where it would occur to the House that some regulation should be made more fairly to assess the income of the man who does nothing for the state and the man who does—between the bee and the drone—the rich man and the poor.

He read some extracts from a book of a nameless author, Adam Smith,—"Capitation Taxes," says that author, "if you attempt to proportion them to the income of men, become altogether arbitrary, and should be reviewed once a year, as the assessment depends on the humour of the assessors; and, without this, would become an inquisition more intolerable than the tax itself."—It might be said that no disclosure is required except where it is suspected that a man has under-rated his income. But he thought that to answer thus, were to add injury to insult.

It had been said, the people could not support the tax. He did not know what they could support; but certainly they had supported a great deal. But he sincerely hoped the people of England were not able or willing to support it. (A cry of *hear! hear!*) He would explain himself. He repeated it. He hoped the people of England were neither able nor willing to support an inquisition into their most secret affairs, to have the sources of their credit, the relics of their independence, polluted and profaned by a band of assessors marshalled in the service of a prodigal administration. If they could endure all this, their spirit must indeed be broken, and they could not be qualified to make any other resistance.—Mr SMITH made some observations, confirming the statements of Sir Francis Baring, as to the mode of taxation among the Dutch.

He then proceeded to remark on the business of the Surveyors in detecting evasions of the tax.—With regard to the three preceding years profits being made the average estimate of income arising from trade, there was nothing more common than for men to go on for a long time in a state of insolvency, and at the same time to make considerable profits in trade. An instance of the kind happened lately—a very large house had failed, after having been, as it appeared, many years insolvent.—The profits of this house, notwithstanding its insolvency, would by this bill, if it had existed at the time, been estimated at 5000*l.* a year. By whom then would the tax of 500*l.* a year have been paid, whether by this house or its creditors. There were also many persons in smaller trades, who could not reckon the profits of their trade. These persons were obliged to add something from their income to their capital, which was sometimes very small, and perhaps the greatest part of it borrowed. Was there any thing in the world so clear or palpable as the inequality of two persons receiving an equal income, one from a landed estate, the other from trade. He said he had lately looked at a list of gentlemen who had adopted certain resolutions at the Mansion-house. Taking them as a body, they were respectable men, though there were some *scabby sheep* among them. He meant to say, that many of those Gentlemen were men of probity and character, but he believed that some might have been actuated by improper motives; but sure he was, that a large majority of them were in the habit of making, by contracts and by loans, so long as the war continued, profits enough to pay all their taxes. He would not say that this was the ruling motive for the late conduct of the majority of those Gentlemen; but this he would maintain, that when a man was in a situation in which he found no inconvenience from the continuance of any measure, he would be less eager to put a stop to it than if he should be burthened by it.

Mr DUNDAS observed, that the principle of the bill being generally admitted, it would be more orderly and consistent to let it go to the Committee, as any objections to the detailed clauses would then come forward in a regular manner.

Mr PITT made a most animated reply to the arguments urged against the bill. It is some satisfaction to me (said Mr Pitt), that I have no reason to think any other Gentleman objects to the principle of the bill, but the Hon. Baronet who opened the debate. I have consequently to oppose on that ground, but one solitary antagonist, [a general laugh] and I must say, that however great that Honourable Gentleman's authority may be, he has not stated one single argument in support of his opposition. Other gentlemen who are liberal enough to admit the propriety of adopting the principle of raising the supplies, or a considerable portion of them within the year, feel themselves nevertheless at liberty to endeavour to shut the door against all further investigation of the measure which in the outset meets their concurrence and approbation, and peremptorily and decidedly oppose the prosecution of a plan, which they admit to be necessary for the salvation of the country. This they attempt to do, not upon the grounds of its final impracticability, not upon arguments applying to the question, but by conjuring up every thing which their ingenuity could supply, or which they could ransack from their imaginations without adverting to what is contained in the bill.

The measure proposed goes to affect in a just and equal manner the commerce of the country, all proprietors of land, all on whom the commerce and economy of the country depend, all those through whom the administration of justice takes place, all to whom the protection of the poor attaches, and all who form the great and important links in the vast chain of society. It goes effectually to do away that light bending suppliant theory of the moment, which represents them as not affected in proportion to the share they have in the common interest and in the common danger.—The survey-

ors have been called spies—a language which, whoever uses, only strives to bring into discredit and disgrace those officers, without whom the public service must be totally at a stand. The fact is, that no surcharge is carried into effect by the surveyor, the observations of that officer are merely submitted to the judgment and decision of the Commissioners, who may, as they think proper, after a full and impartial review of the circumstances of the case, reject or confirm the surcharge.

When I speak of the powers entrusted to the surveyors, and of the statements which they are authorized to make, I desire it may be clearly understood, that they do not come properly before us now, and that they will be the subject of deliberate discussion in the Committee. It has been urged, that an oath is not sufficient to enforce the collection of the tax; yet the surveyor is the only person bound by oath, as that taken by the person is voluntary. And surely there is a little difference between the person acquitting himself of a task in which his interest is materially involved, and another acting solely from views dictated by his duty. If we will not have recourse in all cases to the oath of the party, we must at least endeavour to obtain some particular statement of income, and the first step of the present bill gives it, it is contended, power to the surveyors to search into records, books, and accounts of all public companies.—But they only possess that power of inspecting books which any others might exercise; and they have no access to records or papers, but what every other person, from curiosity or any other motive may claim. This objection to the bill, like many others, is much misconceived and misrepresented. With respect to what ought to be taken as the criterion of the tax, the Gentlemen who oppose the measure, have dwelt upon a great variety of objections to shew the inequality of a general tax upon income. If we did not tax all in the same proportion, we should leave some inequality; and if we were to proceed in conformity to the spirit of the objection, we should tax the landed man greatly, and the industrious lightly, against all the experience which has occurred during a period of 400 years. But, Sir, let me ask, where is this inequality to be found? Is the activity of the mechanic, is the industry of the manufacturer, of less importance or less comprehended in the general welfare of the country than the more permanent interest of the landed proprietor?

Let us look more closely into this species of argument, and we shall find it still more defective than it seems to be on the first view. The Honourable Gentleman says distinctly and deliberately, that every degree of industry deserves the protection of the State. This is a position which no man will venture to contest; but applying to his own deductions, we shall find that virtue will be its own reward. We are naturally led to investigate the manner in which estates are acquired, and several strong cases may present themselves to our minds. One man may have 500*l.* which he has purchased by a capital of 15,000*l.* accumulated by activity and perseverance in trade, yet that capital, after the purchase, must remain unimproved by further exertions, and he is content to receive 3 per cent. on it. Another obtains 5 per cent. for his money, and a third contrives by speculation in commerce and diligence to make 15 per cent. on a like sum. If we take from them that proportion which is required by the bill, we leave them in a situation respectively conformable to their separate profits. Another curious inference may be drawn from the observations made against the hardships incurred by persons possessed of life estates, of temporary ones, and of those who receive the rewards of laborious employments. It happens singularly enough that the public offices held under Government uniting in their nature profits derived from labour and temporary estates, are included in the operation of the bill. Now, Sir, these Gentlemen who oppose it, have proposed on former occasions, as a great resource for the national expenditure, that all those offices should be made to contribute largely to the public service. I do not mean sinecures, for they wished to suppress them. The calculation furnished this night are not more exact than those of the Honourable Baronet on that occasion; the references certainly were not those of the Board of Agriculture (a general laugh); but the Honourable Baronet had made the prodigious discovery, that if all the public offices were placed on a reduced establishment, and others suppressed, that the sum of ten millions would be saved to the public. I was highly pleased with the project, and sincerely wished for the execution of it; but I was always unfortunately stopped in every attempt I made to go on with it, by finding that the entire expenses of the public offices only amounted to one-tenth of the prodigious saving which was so confidently held out.—The Honourable Baronet's attention has been taken up with agricultural studies and military ratiocination, or he might have known, that a Committee appointed for the express purpose, had made a very different calculation. But it so happened, that the object of the Committee, which continued for nearly two years, was either unknown to the Honourable Baronet, or that the Committee did not think his attendance necessary, however instructive and profitable to the state it might have been. I only mention this in consequence of the public offices being comprehended in the operation of the bill. But some Gentlemen would have the tax laid not on income but on capital. I would wish to know by what means the amount of capital or landed property could be estimated? Gentlemen when they consider this subject, would do well to ascertain the legal description of different estates. They will then see how great a difference there is in their value. A life estate would sell for ten years purchase, and a fee simple estate for thirty. Are we then to enter into unusual distinctions, and to estimate the different taxes which must be paid out of these two descriptions of property, according to the sums they would sell for? On what principle can such a position be maintained? What is our object now, or what is it that we intend to do by the bill before the House? It is nothing more or less than that of raising a supply of ten millions within the year; and how is that to be raised, except from the general income of the year. Are you to raise it by laying a burden on the descendants of landed gentlemen, by laying a mortgage on their posterity? There seems, therefore, to be a total misconception of the tax, which is only a tax for the year; and a fee simple estate produces an income only by the year. If we shall have the courage to adopt it, and carry it into effect in our own time, it will in other times and in future emergencies, be always resorted to as a measure the most conducive to the general good of mankind; and, so often as it shall recur, so often will the permanent property of any man be liable to the same taxation, while the property still continues in possession of his descendants; the same family, therefore, may be said to lie under a continuation of this tax. As to the income

which, who, credit and dif- public service that no fur- vor, the obser- ed to the judg- y, who may a rtial review of r confirm the

to the survey- ood, that they that they will the Committee. sufficient to m- surveyor is the y by the person difference be- k in which his er acting solely will not have party, we must ar statement of full gives, it search into re- companies. speeling books they have no ac- y other person, claim. This much miscon- to what ought the Gentlemen a great variety general tax y- the same priv- y; and if we rit of the ob- greatly, and the ence which have

But, Sir, let found? Is the y of the manu- rehended in the more perma- species of argu- defective than it honourable Gen- that every de- n of the State- ture to contest- e shall find that re naturally led es are acquired, emelves to our ch he has per- atures by activity pital, after the rther exertions, on it. Another third contrives to make 15 per- em that propor- ave them in a f- separate profits, from the ob- incurred by pe- rary ones, and of rarious employ- that the public in their nature rary estates," are Now, Sir, these ofed on former ational expendi- to contribute mean sinecures, calculation fur- than those of the e; the references of Agriculture le Baronet had if all the pa- blishment, and n millions would ealed with the execution of it; in every attempt at the entire ex- ted to one-tenth confidently held- ention has been military dis- mitted appointed- ery different cal- the object of the y two years, w's Baronet, or the- dence necessary, the state it might- nsequence of the- the operation of- old have the tax- I would wish to- apital or landed- men when they- at to ascertain- es. They will- is in their val- purchase, and- hen to enter into- the different taxes- vo descriptions of- y would fell for- e maintained? e that we intend- e? It is nothing- ly of ten millions- be raised, except- Are you to raise it- of landed gen- pletitude? There- eption of the tax- a fee simple- ear. If we shall- y into effect in- and in future emer- measure the most- mankind; and, so- the permanent pro- taxation, while- ion of his defend- ay be paid to lie- as to the income

which a man makes by his industry, and out of which he is to lay up a certain sum yearly, how can we make a distinction in this case? Whatever these inequalities may be, have we the means to correct them? We must take the situations of men as we have found them. No human legislation can regulate differently. The clear principle appears to me to be this,—That one rule of privation applies equally to all that income of whatever kind it may be, which any man receives within the year; and, whether a man is in the habit of saving a portion of his income, or spending it all, he shall have one-tenth left to save, one tenth left to spend in a year.

Any other fanciful system which we may be called on to adopt, is beyond our depth, and may lead us into inconveniences which we cannot now foresee; and instead of consulting the interests of individuals, you will only counteract those principles upon which their real prosperity is founded. There is one circumstance for which a provision is made in the bill; persons who are anxious to lay up a provision for their offspring, have no surer way of doing so than by making a small insurance, which is to be deducted from the tax on their income. This must at once annihilate all the arguments that have been urged on that head. It is my wish that this measure may be canvassed over again; for I am sure, that the oftener it is discussed, the more will Gentlemen be impressed with the propriety and fairness of the plan as it now stands. I feel its importance so much, that I would not hazard an idea to which I have not given the fullest and most mature consideration. I shall just make an observation on what has been said concerning the supposed emigration to which this measure would give rise.

There have been two kinds of emigration mentioned, that of people leaving the kingdom for the purpose of settling in a foreign country, and that of persons quitting their residence in the country to come and live in great towns. As to the first, our situation, thank God, is happily such, and such is unhappily the situation of other countries, that I do not believe it is the difference of 10 or even 20 per cent. that would induce any man to go away out of England for the purpose of settling in any other country. With respect to the second kind of emigration, I shall make no other observation upon it, than that of reverting to what Gentlemen on the other side seem to have forgotten. They forget, Sir, that when the bill of last year was introduced, all these dreadful consequences were then held out, just as they are now, and not one of the predictions of these Gentlemen has been verified.

There is part of an Hon. Gentleman's speech, on which, before I sit down, I must make an observation. He has, with a singular perversion of ingenuity, attempted to fix a most indecent and unwarranted imputation on a body of respectable gentlemen, who, from principles of the purest patriotism, have stood forth in aid of the public service, and to animate the whole country by their laudable example. Does he think, that when he assures us that the profit they may derive as loan contractors was the principal object which engrossed their attention? Does he think, I say, that their stake in the country, or their profits, arise out of the profits of loans? If he does not, the whole of his observation was unfair and unwarranted.

The House then divided for the reconsideration of the bill.

For it, 183 } Majority, 166.
Against it, 17 }

DECEMBER 17.

A Hamburg mail arrived yesterday morning. The latest accounts are to the 7th inst.—The following is the most interesting:

VIENNA, Nov. 28.—A courier arrived here this day from a great German Court, whose dispatches are understood to be of much importance. We are assured that if France does not manifest a more accommodating disposition in points highly interesting to the Empire, as well as to other States, the coalition will receive a very powerful accession.

The French, it is said, are turning every thing into specie in the Roman Republic, under the pretext that every thing, houses, lands, &c. &c. is the property of the French Republic.

The different columns of Russian troops which are now in their march, will, it is said, form a junction at Crems, near Reges from this city, where they will be inspected by the Emperor.

The two great difficulties which render the consummation of peace doubtful, are the Roman Republic, and the new dispositions in Switzerland. Both says, report, must be yielded by France, if peace is to be restored.

A letter from Trieste, of date November 15, is as follows:

"We have now received more particular accounts of the capture of the island of Cerigo. The united Russian and Turkish fleets appeared before Cerigo October 9th, and landed 600 Russians and 400 Turks. The Egyptian troops in the service of France evacuated St. Nicholas with little resistance, but 50 French soldiers defended the fort for two whole days, with the utmost gallantry; on the third they were under the necessity of capitulating. They marched out with the honours of war, and were to be sent in a frigate to Toulon or Ancona. After this conquest the combined fleet sailed on the 17th of October for Zante and Cephalonia, of which they took possession without the smallest resistance, the French having evacuated these islands some days before. On the 2d of November the fleet entered the channel of Corfu."

The following are the latest accounts from Italy.—A part of the united Russian and Turkish fleet appeared before Corfu, summoned the garrison to surrender, and on receiving a refusal, possessed themselves of the haven and of the French ships, after a slight resistance. Pursuing their advantage, they landed a considerable number of troops, and compelled the French to retire into the streets, which they invested, and were proceeding to bombard. They were received by the Greek inhabitants with open arms.

Another division of the fleet, blockaded Ancona, Civita Vecchia, and Genoa were blocked up by the English and Portuguese ships.

Admiral Nelson has demanded of the Court of Naples a quantity of battering artillery for a new attempt, supposed against Malta, and it is believed he will gain them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 5.—The Porte has intimated to the Ministers of the two allied Courts, that the Pacha, Governor of Janina (Theffaly) has possessed himself of the three Ex-Venetian places in Albania, which were in the hands of the French. He made 150 prisoners, among whom were two Generals and several other officers.—The Pacha was about to attack the last place possessed by the French in Albania.

A French Journal is now published at Cairo, under the title *Courier d'Egypte*.

A democratic insurrection has broken out among the Janissaries at Salonichi. It has, however, been quelled by the Pacha of that place, and most of the ringleaders arrested.

The Porte has again made public a number of intercepted letters from Egypt, from which it is evident that the French troops in general are extremely disconcerted, but no mention is made in these letters of any thing like a formal revolt against their Chief Buonaparte, although such a result seems by no means improbable.

MILAN, Nov. 19.—General Moreau, appointed Inspector-General of the French Infantry in Italy, and General Montrichard, now Chief of the Staff of the Italian army, are arrived here. Joubert, Commander in Chief, set out the day before yesterday, to inspect the different positions of the army. Before his departure he left orders for all the Austrian officers to quit the Cisalpine territory within three days, and the town of Milan within twenty four hours. The Graubünden frontier, and the bridges over the rivers in that quarter, are strongly guarded on both sides, by the French and Austrians.

LIVORNO, November 15.—Several of the English party in Corsica, who endeavoured to excite an insurrection against the French, have been shot at Calvi. A few days since 12 English ships of war were discovered off the coast, and it is believed that the English will make a new attempt to reconquer Corsica, where the French garrison is but weak.

Admiral Nelson, who is still at Naples, has left three ships of the line and four frigates to blockade Malta.—The French in Malta are still 2000 strong.

The French troops in Malta have taken in a fully four pieces of cannon from the insurgents. General Championet is collecting an army of 60,000 men in the Roman Republic, to act against Naples. The Dey of Algiers, by command of the Porte, has given orders to his corsairs to make prizes of all French ships.

The Strasbourg gazette states, that Citizen Sieyes, at Berlin, is empowered to enter into a negotiation for a general peace.

According to an intercepted letter from a Frenchman in Egypt, published at Constantinople, the French have fortified Alexandria in the strongest manner. The harbour was protected by 50 twenty-four pounders, and 20 mortars, and provided with 8 furnaces for heating balls; 80 field pieces were also mounted on batteries.

BRUSSELS, November 29.—On the 23d, General Colland, with four columns of his troops, attacked and completely defeated the rebels who had assembled in the Campine, to the number of 6000. They were driven from village to village, and defended themselves with the utmost obstinacy. They left 600 killed and many wounded on the field of battle. Among the prisoners were two of their chiefs, one of whom had been a corporal in the Austrian regiment of Ligne. On the 25th, the rebels, who had again assembled in the Campine, were again defeated with great loss. The remainder of the rebels, it is said, fled towards Guelers. Priests bearing crucifixes are found in all the insurgent columns.

HAGUE, Dec. 1.—The great plan of finance for defraying the expenses of the current and following year is at length completed, and has been published by the Directory in the form of a decree. It consists of 40 articles, which are in substance as follows:—Towards defraying the expense of the remaining seven months of this year, and the whole expense of the next (the amount of which, however, has not yet been made known) a contribution of 5 per cent. shall be paid on all incomes above 300 florins, and 10 per cent. on all incomes above 600 florins; over and above which, persons possessing incomes to the amount above specified, shall pay a tax of 4 per cent. on their capital. The first of these contributions is a free gift; the second is to bear an interest of 3 per cent. for the discharge of which every inhabitant is to pay yearly, for 25 years, 3 per cent. on income; which shall also be a free gift!

The government dispatches by the mail are of anterior date to those brought by Mr Fawcner, and consequently do not afford the looked for confirmation of the important accounts relative to General Buonaparte. They have, however, obtained general credit.

Reports are in circulation which make a very melancholy addition to the intelligence; namely, that the French forces who were entrenched in the neighbourhood of Cairo, on being informed of the death of their general, marched immediately into the city, the whole of which, after putting every soul to the sword, without regard to sex, age, or condition, they reduced to ashes! It will occur to our readers that to destroy a population of 400,000 souls would be a pretty good day's work for 12 or 14,000 men.

The notorious Jean Bon St Andre after experiencing the wholesome discipline of the ballistades, has been sent to the galleys, for his violent conduct during his captivity.

The Hon. Mr Grenville set off on Saturday last, on his important mission to Berlin.

Mr Tierney, it is said, has accepted a very lucrative employment in India, whither, it is added, he proceeds early in the coming year. Sir James Pulteney, it is reported, goes out Brigadier General with the expedition now preparing for the Continent. General Tarleton takes his bride with him to the Continent.

LA COQUILLE FRIGATE.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 15.

At half past four o'clock P. M. yesterday, La Coquille frigate, of 44 guns, (one of those captured by Sir J. B. Warren's squadron on the coast of Ireland) at anchor in Hamoaze, caught fire, and burnt with such incredible fury, that in four hours, the ship was entirely consumed, except a small part of her bottom:—All the boats of the fleet attended, and attempted to scuttle her, but the fire raged so violently, that they were forced to abandon her, after saving as many of the people as they could discover on board; it was deemed prudent to cut her cable, and the boats towed her on shore at flood tide on the West Mud, at the entrance of Milbrook Lake, without any other accident happening than the destruction of the Endeavour brig, belonging to Scarborough, with coals; this vessel being aground on the mud, immediately to leeward of La Coquille, and the wind blowing a strong gale at east, she ran her athwart, whereby the fire instantly communicated to her rigging, and she was burnt, together with her cargo.

This unfortunate accident is said to have been occasioned by some midshipmen letting off rockets in the gun-room, the sparks of which communicated to some loose cartridges, and thence to some barrels of gunpowder which were in the after part of the ship, and are supposed to have been concealed there. The explosion was so violent, that it forced the mizen-mast of the ship entirely out, and carried it upwards of an hundred yards in the air, and soon afterwards the stern and quarter-deck were in one entire blaze; at seven P. M. the fore and main-mast fell over the side with a dreadful crash; all her stores had been previously taken out, and nothing but her lower masts were standing at the time of the accident.

She was the finest ship of the French squadron, except La Loire,—was built at Bourdeaux in the year 1793. She had been surveyed by order of the Navy Board, but not purchased by Government, so that, unfortunately, the loss will fall on the captors.

From the return this morning, it appears that the unfortunate sufferers are Messrs Drury, Bate, and Evanston, midshipmen, the former a nephew to Captain O'Brien Drury, of the Powerful; the latter, a son to the Collector of Cork; about ten seamen and women were also blown up. About twenty seamen and marines were saved, and twenty others were on shore on leave.

Two seamen and a woman were brought to the hospital extremely bruised and cut, and one seaman with his skull fractured; and it is also feared that John Jellico, an officer of the Customs, has perished in the ship, as no accounts have been obtained concerning him since the accident happened.

A woman jumped overboard, and was saved by the Naia's boats; and the arm of a man was seen thrust through one of the scuttles on the gun-deck, waving for assistance, at which time shrieks were heard, but the flames raged with such fury that no aid could be given to the unfortunate sufferer.

When the ship was completely on fire, the fight, owing to the darkness of the night, was grand, awful, and terrific, though dreadful, and the sea for a great distance round appeared as if it was one solid sheet of fire.

—STOCKS—

BANK STOCK	INDIA STOCK
3 per cent. Ann.	Long Ann.
4 per cent.	Short
5 per cent. Ann.	Quintum
This day (Dec. 17.) at twelve o'clock 3 per cent. red. 54½ 55½ 54	3 per cent. con. 55½ 54½ 54½

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 17.

English Wheat,	36	50	0	Malt,	39	42	0
Barley,	25	53	0	Flour,	22	27	0
Fine New,	—	34	6	Oats,	26	30	0
Fine Flour	40	42	0	Meal,	26	30	0

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—DECEMBER 20.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

HOUSE OF LORDS—Dec. 17.

The bill for enabling his Majesty to accept the voluntary service of the militia out of the kingdom, and the English small arms bill, were brought up from the Commons, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.—Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR gave notice, that he would, soon after the budget, move for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the state of the finances since last peace, and of the best means of raising the supplies.

Mr PITT thought, that as the Honourable Baronet's motion was to relate to the raising the supplies, it might be more consistent with his object to make his motion before the budget.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR replied, that had the Hon. Gentleman attended to the terms of his motion, he would have perceived that he did not mean the supplies for the present year. He saw it in the declared sentiments of the House, that the tax upon income must pass; but he hoped to be able to convince the House, that such modes of taxation could in future be rendered unnecessary.

The House went into the consideration of the report of the Committee on the bill for facilitating the land tax redemption bill.

The MASTER of the ROLLS objected to the clause allowing persons possessed of entailed estates in fee simple, to dispose of a portion of them by private contract or auction, as giving too great latitude. He thought, that no part of them ought to be disposed of but at a fair estimate, which should be agreed to by those who had the reversion of them. He thought particularly that the permission of sale by private contract would be productive of many injurious consequences.

Mr WILKES supported the clause. He thought that a larger sum would in general be procured by private contract, than by auction. It was well known that bidders frequently agreed with each other, not to go beyond a certain sum, which might be lower than what the estate was fairly worth.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL, Mr SIMON, and Mr PITT, followed on the same side.

After some further conversation, the clause was agreed to, with some verbal amendments.

Mr PITT brought up several new clauses, which were added to the bill.

SEVEN O'CLOCK.—The consideration of the land tax report is not yet concluded, and as it had occupied so much time, it is possible that the re-commitment of the income bill may be deferred.

It was reported on the Stock Exchange to-day, that an engagement had taken place between the French and Neapolitan troops on the frontiers of the Roman Republic. This intelligence is very probable, but I do not by any means, give you it as authentic.

In our last we stated the intelligence which had been received by Government, from Sir Morton Eden at Vienna, of Buonaparte having been assassinated at Cairo.

The public having been so often deceived by accounts from Egypt, witness those of the plague, pestilence, and famine, which was said to have consumed the French army, and the circumstantial narratives of the destruction of the transports at Alexandria, of course not the most implicit belief attaches to this new statement, and many arguments have been adduced to prove that it cannot be true; some of these, however, are the most absurd that can be imagined.—A London paper of Saturday, for instance, stated it to be extremely improbable that Buonaparte should fall by the hands of a Tripoline, since that General, as all the world knows, has established a particularly good understanding with the Bey of Tripoli.

Rijum Tenebris!—The Tripoli of which the sapient journalist speaks, is notoriously, the Barbary state of that name, the Bey of which, we have been given to understand, entered early into a treaty with Buonaparte, on the basis of which, certain Tripoline prisoners confined at Malta, were liberated, and in return a present of corn and cattle were made to the French army. So much for the security which Buonaparte had to expect from the representative of his Tripoline Highness, but unfortunately for the conclusion drawn, the accounts from

Vienna and Constantinople expressly say, that the person who shot the French General was from Syrian Territory, between which and the other, the map exhibits twenty lines of longitude, a distance of more than a thousand miles!

Two or three other papers obliquely hinted, that the principal business on which Mr Faulkener arrived, with such almost unprecedented dispatch, (in eleven days) from Vienna, was relating to a diplomatic mission on which he had been sent, and in obtaining the object of which he had failed, and that he only caught the news of Buonaparte's death as a flying rumour; now it happens that the Mr Fawcner, not Faulkener, who has arrived, is the messenger, and not the intelligent clerk of the treasury of the latter name, and that he came expressly with the Egyptian intelligence, and on no other errand.

This fact assures us of the belief, which Sir Morton Eden himself had in the statement, corroborated, as we understand it was, at Constantinople, by a succession of couriers from Syria.—If not the next mail, the next messenger who arrives will certainly remove all doubt upon the subject.

The plan of the ensuing campaign begins to be developed. The British, the Russians, the Turks, the Neapolitans, and the other Italian states, are to endeavour to drive the French out of the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, and Italy; the Austrians and the Russians, are to attack them in Germany and Switzerland, and the British and the Prussians, are to endeavour to rescue Holland and the Netherlands from the gripe of French tyranny.

An Irish mail of the 15th inst. arrived to day. It brings a proclamation appointing the Parliament to meet on 22d January. Very melancholly accounts are daily received from all parts of the country. On the 10th there was a dreadful riot at Ballyglagh, a body of rebels attacked the country people at a fair there, seven or eight of whom were killed. They afterwards burnt and destroyed a gentleman's property in the neighbourhood. At Stradbally, Queen's county, a party of rebels attacked some yeomen, and killed four of them.

On Tuesday the 18th inst. was married at Cockenzie, JAMES PATON, Esq. of the East India Company's service, to MISS CHRISTIAN MARY CABELL, second daughter of John Cabell, Esq. of Cockenzie.

Married at Northampton, on Saturday last, Major JOHNSTONE, of the 44th regiment, to MISS ELIZABETH LEVI, daughter of Mr Levi of that place.

Died here on the 15th inst. Mrs STEUART, wife of Mr Charles Stewart, writer to the signet.

Monday evening, at a meeting of the GRAND LODGE of FREE MASONS held here, it was unanimously resolved to have an elegant Hall built for the accommodation of the Brethren. A Committee was immediately appointed for carrying the design into execution. It is understood that a subscription will be set on foot for raising the necessary funds.—No arrangements have yet been determined on, but report says, it is in contemplation to erect the hall opposite the east front of the College.

We hear that it is in contemplation to convert part of the Tontine building at Glasgow into a Post-office, which that great commercial city is much in want of, and well entitled to, from the great revenue it pays to Government.

UNION BETWEEN BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

It has repeatedly been asserted and as often denied, that there is an intention of forming an union between the two kingdoms. It appears, however, to be the general opinion of the people in Ireland, that such a measure is in agitation, and the subject now attracts universal observation.—It is no doubt a matter of the first importance, and of course has attracted the attention of the first ranks in the sister kingdom.—A meeting of the Gentlemen of the bar has been held, when a very keen debate ensued, an abstract of which will be found in another part of this paper.

The LORD MAYOR of Dublin has called a meeting of the bankers and merchants of the city, to take this subject under consideration.—This he has done at the request of a great number of most distinguished characters.

The smack Berwick Merchant, William Whyte master, from London to Leith, was wrecked on the coast of Essex, the 12th inst.—The crew and part of the cargo saved.

The Generous Friends, Donaldson, sailed from Leith for Hull, upon the 2d inst.—and upon the 5th inst. a few miles off the Humber, was brought too by a large brig privateer of 20 guns; it blowing hard from the south east, and a heavy sea prevented them from boarding, but they kept alongside until the afternoon, when a fleet of Baltic vessels appearing, the Captain of the privateer gave orders for the Generous Friends to follow, and then departed. The privateer has a poop, is painted black upon the sides, and deck work yellow, a fiddler head, painted red and white. The wind continuing to blow hard from the south east, the Generous Friends bore away for the Frith of Forth, and is arrived at Burntisland, where she waits a fair wind.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Dec. 13. Glasgow Packet, Taylor, from London, goods. 19. William and Elizabeth, Munro, from Inverness, goods. Jean, Fraser, from Glasgow, goods. Peggy, Cormack, from Liverpool, salt. Morning Star, Yule, from Gottenburgh, deals and iron.—Twenty sloops with coals, and twenty vessels in the roads; most of which are from the Baltic.

CLEARED OUT.

Gardner, Crookshanks, for London, goods. Robina, Spencer, for Kirkwall, goods. Tweed Packet, Ord, for London, goods. G. Packet, Taylor, for London, goods. Fox, Balfour, for Leghorn, goods.—Wind E. S. E. moderate.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

Since our last we have had no arrivals, so or from Scotland, wind at present N. W. with open weather.

ELNINE, Dec. 4. 1798.

HOWDEN & CO.

This Day is Published,

And Sold by BELL and BRADFUTE, WILLIAM CRECH, T. TER HILL, and WILLIAM MURDO, Price 7s. in boards.

AN OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY AND CURE OF FEVER.

By JOHN ENDEMIC AND CONTAGIOUS; (More expressly the Contagious Fever of Jails, Ships, and Hospitals—the Epidemic, vulgarly the Yellow Fever of the West Indies.) To which is added,

An EXPLANATION of the Principles of Military Discipline and Economy; with a Scheme of Medical Arrangement for Armies. By ROBERT JACKSON, M.D.

Printed for MURDOCK & SON, Edinburgh; and for T. N. LONGMAN, Paternoster-Row; and MURRAY and HIGGLEY, Fleet Street, London.

Where it is sold,

1. A System of Dissections, by Charles Bell, Part I.—Price 5s. 6d. sewed.

2. Observations on the Zoonomia of Erasmus Darwin, M.D. by Thomas Brown, Esq. 8vo.—Price 8s. in boards.

3. Volume First of the Elements of Chemistry and Natural History. To which is prefixed, The Philosophy of Chemistry; by A. F. FOURCROY, fifth edition, with Notes, by John Thomson, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and one of the Surgeons to the Royal Infirmary.—Price 10s. 6d. in boards.

The Second and Third Volumes, at 10s. 6d. each, which completes this Work, will be published early in 1799.

DUBLIN—Dec. 14.

MEETING OF THE BAR. On the Subject of a Union.

On Sunday morning last, a most numerous meeting of the Bar assembled at the New Courts, agreeable to a notice signed by Mr. AMB. SMITH, the Father of the Bar, in consequence of a requisition from some very respectable names in the profession.

Mr. SMITH being called to the chair, Mr. SAURIN opened the business of the day. He said, he should content himself with offering a few obvious remarks on the question, that most strike the understanding and common sense of every man; and he would lead the learned gentlemen, whom he addressed, to agree in the resolution which he should have the honour to propose. It was not until the month of October last, he said, that the people of Ireland were told for the first time, that they were unworthy to govern themselves, that they ought to surrender for ever the continuation under which, with all its imperfections, they and their ancestors for 500 years had lived happily, and risen, and were rising to a degree of prosperity highly to be envied. It was not till then that the people of Ireland were told, that the interests of their country, the morals, the dispositions of its populace were more likely to be promoted and improved by the care of a British Legislature than by a Parliament of their own, resident among them. But was it not obvious to every man that if, in case of a Legislative union, Ireland should be suffered to send an hundred members to the United Parliament, yet the Parliament thus constituted with five hundred British members and one hundred Irish, must be influenced by every tie of inclination, and, he would add, of duty too, to prefer the interests of Great Britain to those of Ireland, when they should be found to clash. Must it not be acknowledged that if the Legislatures of the two countries should be united, their first care would be to distribute the burden of public debt and public expence equally or proportionably over every member of the empire, and must it not follow that the burdens of Ireland would thereby be increased?

The bar, and every gentleman who knows Ireland, must know that if ever there was a country which more than another stood in need of the indulgent attention and watchful zeal of a resident Legislature—on which, from its knowledge of the people, their habits, and the local circumstances of the country, might adapt its regulations to the situation of the inhabitants, it was this country.—He would not, however, say that there could never occur a time when a union with Great Britain on any terms would not be injurious to Ireland. Possibly, however, at a future day, the light might flash on his mind; but the advantages which should at any time induce him to agree to a surrender of the constitution and independence of the country for ever, must be of great magnitude indeed, and clear as the sun at noon-day.—With respect to the reasoning of those who now advise the measure, who was the man bold enough to say, he was convinced that those great advantages must accrue which the metaphysician pretended future time would develop? Who would be bold enough to pledge himself to his country that those advantages would repay her for her independence? At all events it was not at the termination of a rebellion, if it was indeed terminated, the most alarming and savage which had ever scourged a country that a question of such magnitude was to be discussed—it was not when a foreign army of 40,000 men were in the country, and military law scarcely yet suspended, that the people were to be asked on the moment whether they would give up their Constitution and transfer their Legislative power to another country. He therefore proposed that the learned gentleman who heard him, and whose voice the administration and the people would probably look to with respect, should come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the measure of a Legislative Union of this Kingdom and Great Britain, is an innovation, which it would be highly dangerous and improper to propose at the present juncture to this country.

Mr. SPENCER, (author of a pamphlet on the subject of a Union) seconded the motion, and supported it in a short and pithy speech, in which he dwelt principally on the few advantages which Great Britain has in her power to confer on this country, and on the impracticability of enforcing a performance of the terms she might grant to obtain a Union.

Mr. JAMESON opposed the resolution as prematurely forcing the discussion of a Union.—He thought the assembly were not at present prepared to decide on the merits of the question, as having no evidence before them that a Union would be either injurious or beneficial to the country—he therefore proposed (avowing himself at the same time a friend to the principle of a Union) that the consideration of this resolution should be adjourned to that day month.

Mr. DALY seconded this resolution.—He avowed that he thought a Union with Great Britain the only means of saving this country from the mischievous effect of those principles which had for 20 years back been gathering strength in Ireland, and must ultimately tend to separate the two countries, if not prevented by a Union. For himself, being the defendant of Englishmen, and he believed the great majority of those who heard him were also of that description, he felt no repugnance to a Union with England; and with respect to the argument which some men made use of against the measure, namely, that the Parliament had no right or authority to assent to it, he thought it was perfectly unfounded. The Parliament had an unlimited power, there was no power on earth to whom they were accountable, and their act of course must bind the country.

Mr. BURNES said, he was no Englishman, and not finding therefore the same impulse as the Learned Gentleman who spoke last, he would endeavour to defend the rights of his country with the same zeal as that Gentleman had laboured to promote that of England. To shew that terms proposed by Great Britain as the price of a Union could not be depended on, he adverted to what followed in the British Parliament a very few years after the Union with Scotland—a tax on malt in Scotland was proposed by the Minister of the day, and though it was opposed by every Scotch representative and Scotch Peer in either House, it was carried in direct breach of one of the articles of Union. Nor was this the only instance of violated faith—another occurred a few years back respecting the rights of the Scotch Peers sitting in the British House of Lords—where a case was decided by the British Parliament in manifest contravention of one of the leading articles of the Union. Such was the confidence Ireland should place in any terms proposed by Great Britain.—He considered

it as an insolent display of her superiority, that Great Britain should propose a Union at such a time as this; it was a measure dictated by her confidence in that proud superiority with which her fleets ruled the ocean—but she should remember, that that superiority would be of short duration were it not for the force which Ireland afforded to man those fleets—to his own knowledge, and he had been himself a seaman, half the fleet of England was manned by Irishmen—and yet an English Captain had the insolence once to say, that in his ship he would have no Irishman!

To the legislature of any other country he would pay no obedience in Ireland—it was his right as an Irishman to be governed by those only; and bred as he was to the use of arms, he would not tamely surrender that right to the cunning or the insolence of —[Here Mr. Burnes broke out into a violent abuse of the members of the British Ministry.]

Mr. D. BURROWS, in a speech of considerable length, declared himself a decided enemy to Union, as tending to produce ultimately a separation.

Mr. LLOYD reasoned on the impolicy of urging an Union at a time when the passions of the public were in so irritable a state, and on the injustice of proposing it at a time when a foreign force and military law prevented the people from speaking their sense fully.

Mr. J. BERESFORD was for postponing the consideration of the question because he considered it preparatory to discussing it at present. If such a measure were to be proposed, it would be the proper time to declare a public sentiment upon it when it should be laid before Parliament. It was unlike the British Minister to bring a measure by surprise upon the people; and therefore he was convinced ample time would be given to discuss it. It could not be hurried through the two Houses in so short a time as to prevent the public sense on it from being fully known. He declared against the impropriety of investiture which had been so liberally indulged by Gentlemen against the Minister and Parliament of England.

Mr. GOLD solemnly exclaimed, Ireland should never become the Sicily of Great Britain—"God and Nature"—said Mr. Gold—designated that Ireland should be independent of Great Britain, and by God she shall be so.

Mr. GERAGHTY supported the question of adjournment. He was friendly to the principle of a Union, as the only means of preventing a total separation of the two countries to which the principles and the wishes of the disaffected have long tended, and which they would ultimately effect if a Union did not prevent it by frustrating all their pretences.—He said it was vain to deny that there existed many well-founded grounds of complaint by Ireland, against the present connexion with Great Britain, which a Union could only ever remove.

Mr. McCLELAND gave a very warm and animated support to the question of adjournment, in which he complained heavily of the attempts which had been made to mislead the understanding of the audience by declamation and passion, instead of cool discussion—he said, though the resolution proposed preferred only to consider the collateral question, whether this was a prudent time for proposing a Union—yet the current of the argument went to the merits of the measure, and much invective and abuse had been thrown out against the merchants and the Legislature of England. Gentleman had gone so far as to hint that the man who supported an Union was a traitor—if so, he was that traitor, and he would be glad to see the man who would call him so.

Mr. LEADER supported the original resolution.

Mr. PLUNKET, in a very able and argumentative speech, proved the extreme danger and impropriety of agitating the question of Union at such a time as the present. Should the administration, however, propose a Union now, he had no doubt but it would be carried. Fear, animosity, a want of time to consider coolly its consequences, and 40,000 British troops in Ireland, would carry the measure—but in a little time the people would awake as from a dream, and what consequences would then follow, he trembled to think.

The question on the motion for adjournment was put and carried in the negative, 168 to 32.

The original resolution then passed without a division.

Several Gentlemen of the Bar, who disapprove of the above resolution, have entered a protest, and advertised their dissent.

On Saturday se'ennight, as a final detachment of the Tay Fencibles, quartered in Ireland, were marching from Carrickfergus on their route to Kildare, a sergeant and three privates, who were at some distance behind the main body, were attacked near Ballymena by a number of armed men, and after long resistance were disarmed, after which the plunderers made off.—Several suspected persons have since been apprehended, and lodged in jail.

In the county of Meath bands of rebels continue to plunder the houses of the loyal inhabitants.

EDINBURGH COUNTY MILITIA.

At a General Meeting of the Lieutenantcy of this County, held here this day, in terms of the Militia Acts, and of his Majesty's order in Council, of the 28th November last, the persons whose names follow as drawn in the First Ballot for the respective parishes after mentioned, but who remained undrawn at the Second Ballot, in May last, are now ordered to be called out and embodied, viz.—

Cramond.

Andrew Wishart, servant to Hugh Miller, tenant in Southhall

John Hunter, servant to Mrs. Allan, Greycrook

John Niven, servant to Thomas Veitch, tenant, Wester Polton

Alexander Binnie, grazier, Upper Cramond

Part of South Leith, without the Liberties.

Charles Johnston, gardener's servant, Quarryholes

Robert Toward, shoemaker, Calton

St. Cuthberts.

Robert Thomson, miller at Saughtonhall Mill

Adam Hogg, Wright, Craigleith

Mr. Watson, Student of Medicine, at Mr. Caple's, tailor, Drummond Street

Robert Bruce, at Mrs. Carron's, Head of the Pleasance

Henry Samuel, carter at Briggs of Braid

Alexander Ferguson, carter, Causeiside

Adam Richmond, son to James Richmond, nurseryman, Tolcross

James Pearson, writer, Head of Pleasance

Duncan Robertson, writer, Hay's Court

John Gilchrist, carter at Mr. Haig's, Lochrind

George McLaggan, clerk to Mr. Haig, Lochrind

Mr. Anderson at Mr. Creary's, Buccleugh Place

David Hodge, with Mr. Robertson

William Brown, servant at Co. nelybank

George Duncan, writer, 1 Cliffield

George Melross, baker at Mr. Peat's

David Wilson, servant to Mr. Davidson, Blackford

Mr. Hunter at Mr. Creary's, Buccleugh Place.

James Aikenhead, weaver, Claywells

John Anderson, son to Mr. Anderson, baker, Corsarphine

Cullington.

Henry Miller, servant to John Fernie, Bowbridge

Robert Porteous, mason, Cullington

John Berthwick, with Thomas Davis, millwright, Colington.

Currie.

Thomas Eikfort, servant, Newmilns

James Hannah, wright, Hermiston

William Russel, papermaker, Kilsyth paper mill

Kirkcaldon and East Calder.

William Rule, servant to Wm. Forrest, tenant, Leyden

George Muir, servant to Joseph Calder, tenant, Burnhouse

John Loudon, servant to John Hastings, wright in Kirkcaldon

Ratho.

William Rennie, wright in Ratho

James —, servant to Lord Cullen at Matton

Glencorse.

Archibald Kidd, wright at Bush

Pennycaik.

James Aiken, carter, Fullarton

Alexander Brown, farmer, Tower

James Walker, weaver, Milkhaugh

William Henderson, smith, Thornhill.

Lawswade.

William Inglis, day labourer, Loanhead

John Johnston, servant to Dr. Abernethy Drummond nd, Hawthornden

David Steel, carter, Loanhead

George Stobie, son to Mathew Stobie, Roslin

Peter Simpson, servant to Mr. Lees at Polton

James Bain, servant to Mr. Walker, Midmillin

Inveresk.

Thomas Cunningham, coalier, Craighall Colliery

Adam Gill, indweller, Fisherow

Alexander Howison, carter at St. James

Peter Wilson, cooper, Fisherow

Robert Robertson, at Mr. Enslie's gate

James Patterson, carter in Muschburgh

James Harkins, carter at Wantonwells.

Newton.

Adam Farm, carter at Bankfield

John Baxter, collier at Squantown.

Liberton.

Robert Dickson, servant to David Ewart, smith in Niddry

Archibald Marshall, servant to Mr. Cunningham, Upper Liberton

Andrew Goodlett, servant to Robert Muirhead, wright, North Liberton

Robert Haigs, weaver, Burdhouse

William Shaw, carter at Brokenbridge

Robert Kinlay, coalier, Huntershall

David Lamb, servant to Mr. Robb at Muirhouse

Duddingston.

Martin Foggo, servant to Mr. Thomson, E. Duddingston.

Dalkeith.

Sohn Wilson, smith, Dalkeith

Benjamin Robertson, miller, Cornmills, Dalkeith

James Campbell, day labourer, Dalkeith

Henry Cribbs, gardener, Dalkeith

Thomas Laidlaw, shoemaker, Dalkeith.

Borthwick.

Thomas Dickson, wright at Mossend

William Ainslie, servant to David Tinto, at Harvieston, Main.

Carrington.

Alexander Wilson, servant to James Abernethy, tenant, in Coldhall.

Newbottle.

David Paterson, tailor in Lingerwood

John Thomson, servant to Mr. Carfrae at Lawfield.

Cockpen.

William Niel, coalier at Bannockburn

Thomas Johnston, servant to Mr. Thomson, Dalhousie

Andrew Spiers, indweller at Milneholm

John Thornburn at Butterfield

Charles Wilson, tenant in Milneholm.

Herriot.

John Johnston, founder in Easter Roushswire.

Stow.

Andrew Scott, servant, Bowshank

James Smibert, smith in Stow

James Graham, herd in Bow

George Clapperton, jun. Laidlawwater

Thomas Turnbull jun. tenant, Blackhaugh.

Fala.

Robert Mitchell, servant, South Mains

Crichton.

Jasper Knowles, servant to Mr. Anderson, Turnedyeke

James Bailie, tailor, Gardnershall

Gilbert Sinclair, student, Longsaugh

Cranston.

David Cornwell, coalier, Over Cranston

Alexander Scott, ploughman, Muttonhole

Mid-Calder.

Alexander Wilson, labourer at Murdieston

Hugh Gardner, servant, Contentibus

James Brown, journeyman wright, Mid-Calder

West-Calder.

Robert Black, labourer, Bustdyke

John Dunlop, shoemaker, West-Calder

Walter Mossman, labourer, Crosswoodhill

The foregoing persons whose names were drawn in the 1st Ballot, (but remained undrawn in the 2d Ballot), to serve as Militiamen for the respective parishes in this country, are desired to appear and attend the Deputy-Lieutenants, and Justices of Peace of this county, as follows, viz.—Those of the parish of Cramond, Part of South Leith, St. Cuthberts, Corsarphine, Cullington, Currie, Kirkcaldon, East-Calder, Ratho, Mid-Calder, and West-Calder, at the Church of St. Cuthberts, on Wednesday the 16th day of January 1799, at 11 o'clock forenoon.—And those of the parishes of Borthwick, Temple, Carrington, Newbottle, Cockpen, Herriot, Stow, Glencorse, Pennycook, Lawswade, Inveresk, Newton, Liberton, Duddingston, Dalkeith, Fala, Crichton, and Cranston, at the Mason Lodge, Dalkeith, on Thursday the 17th day of January 1799, at 11 o'clock forenoon.—And then and there to take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, and be inrolled to serve in the militia of this county, as a private militiaman, during the present war, and for the space of one calendar month after the end thereof; or otherwise, places and dates foresaid, to produce substitutes, able and fit for service, to be approved of by the Deputy-Lieutenants, who shall also take the oath and be inrolled to serve as substitutes, as aforesaid:—And in default shall be liable to be apprehended and punished as deserters, agreeable to the mutiny act, and shall suffer the pains and penalties as by the mutiny acts are directed.

All enlistments of Balloted Militia men are by the Militia Acts declared void and null.

Officers, Sergeants, and others, are by these acts required to ask every Militia-man offering to enlist, if he is a Militia-man?—and, if they enlist any, knowing them as such, are liable in a penalty of L. 20 Sterling—and persons harbouring and concealing Militia-men shall forfeit L. 5 Sterling.

Edinburgh.

Dec. 19. 1798.

W. MACFARLANE, C. G. M.

N. B. The Constables are desired to attend.

To the Creditors of

JAMES WOOD, Merchant in Eymouth.

MR. James Bell Banker in Berwick, the Trustee for said Creditors, hereby intimates, that a state of debts and scheme of second division, with a state of the funds still uncovered, lies open for the inspection of the Creditors of said James Wood, at his the said Mr. Bell's accompanying room in Berwick; and will continue to do so till the 8th day of February next, when the dividends will be ready to be paid.

Copies of said state and scheme of division are also to be seen in the Cess Office in Eymouth, and such of the Creditors as chuse to have payment of their dividends there, may apply to David Renton, writer in Eymouth.

ARGYLLSHIRE.—SHEEP FARMS TO LET.

THE extensive SHEEP FARM OF MURKLE-HILLS, GLEN, and two POLCHORTANS, in the parish of Lochgoilhead, possessed by James Campbell.—II.—The FARM OF ACHARIOCH, in Glenelg, near the head of Lochfirth, possessed by John McLaren.—Are to be let, by roup, separately, for nine years each from the term of Whitsunday 1800, within the inn at Cairndow, on Lochfirth, on the 2d Wednesday of January 1799, at mid-day.

To be Sold by Private Bargain, THE LANDS AND ESTATE OF LOCHALSH, situated on the west coast of the county of Ross.

This estate is bounded on the south and south east by Loch Duich and Loch Lomg, on the west by that part of the Sound of Skye, called Kylehaken, on the north by Lochcarron, and the property of Mr. Matheson of Attadale, and on the east by Mr. Mackenzie of Hillton and Mr. Mackenzie of Fairburn's properties in the county of Ross, and part of Lovat's property in the county of Inverness. The coast, which is washed by Lochcarron, the Sound of Skye, Loch Duich, and Loch Lomg, extends to a length of 40 miles.

There is no actual survey of the lands, and therefore the extent cannot be accurately stated—the nearest and not excessive conjectures bring it to 70,000 acres, whereof much more than one half is fine low pasture, very capable of improvement.

There are about 700 acres arable, with at least 500 acres more, lying adjacent to the arable land, and capable of being rendered arable, for which improvement abundance of shelly sand is to be found on the coast of the estate, as well as limestone on every farms which has not hitherto been worked for the purposes of manure.

The remainder of the estate is composed of hill grazings, of very superior richness, and mostly green.

The kelp shores of Lochalsh, along with those of Kintail, stand on a nine years lease, at the total yearly rent of L. 150.—The proportions of this rent corresponding to the several farms on the coast, are ascertained by a survey taken in March 1799, and the share corresponding to the whole of Lochalsh is L. 111: 12: 8. The produce on the coast of Lochalsh, when that survey was made, was computed at little more than 40 tons yearly, but with proper management the quantity will rise to about 60, by which, as well as the great increase in the price of the article, a considerable addition may be expected under this head.

There are several extensive and thriving inclosures of natural oak wood, which, from their situation near the coast, will be of great value; besides a considerable quantity of full grown timber of various kinds on different parts of the shores.

The estate is held beneath and immediately of the Crown, and stands rated in the cess books at L. 2900 Scots. The tithes were valued some years ago.

The current leases commenced at Whitsunday 1794. Most of them were granted for 19 years from that term, but of these a considerable number are subject to a break, in the option of the proprietor, at the end of seven, and again at the end of fourteen years.

The lands will be sold entire, or if a division can be adjusted convenient to both parties, which may doubtless be accomplished according to various views, the proprietor will be willing to treat for the sale of a part. In like manner if the acquisition of the whole or a part can be rendered more desirable to a purchaser, by the addition of adjacent properties, which are very extensive, belonging to the same owner, he will be ready to listen to proposals of that description.

A rental of the estate, with every other information, may be obtained by applying to Lord Seaford, the proprietor, at present residing at Banff; or George Gillanders, Esq. of Highfield, by Beaulieu; or Messrs. Alexander and Colin Mackenzie, W. S. Edinburgh; any of whom will receive proposals from persons desirous to purchase.

The title deeds and leases of the estate are in the hands of Messrs. A. and C. Mackenzie, and the lands will be shown by Mr. Archibald MacRae at Ardintoul the factor or the ground officer.

LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, upon Friday the 21st December 1798, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, and between the hours of two and four afternoon,

THE LANDS AND ESTATES OF GARNKIRK AND BEDLAY, AULDYARDS, and others, lying contiguous and adjoining to each other, within the parish of Calder, and Barony parish of Glasgow, in whole or in such Lots as may be then agreed upon.

The whole lands, extend to about 2300 acres. There is a going Lime Work on Bedlay, and there is a field of Coal on the lands of Kippa, Blackland, and Gunnie, which belongs to these estates.

The lands are generally inclosed, the soil is very improvable, and the farm houses are new, and in good repair. The lime of Bedlay is of a rich quality, and will, with the oil, contribute much to enhance the value of the lands, lime being otherwise a very scarce commodity in that part of the county.

The net rental, crop 1796, amounted to 1292l. 16s. 1d. Sterling; or thereby; but as some of the leases have since expired, and a great proportion of them will expire in four years hence, at farthest, very great rises of rent may be expected. On the estate of Garnkirk there are about 420 acres of Pasture Ground in the proprietor's hands, several fields of which have been lately lined with the lime from Bedlay.

The lands stretch for a considerable way, and to within five miles of the city of Glasgow, on both sides of the new turnpike road from Edinburgh by Cumbernauld. On the estates of Garnkirk and Bedlay there are Mansion-houses, and considerable quantities of full-grown timber, and many extensive and thriving plantations. The mansion-house of Garnkirk, situated nearly in the center of the estate, is a modern building, large and commodious, the principal rooms are nearly 30 feet by 20 each. The trees and plantations were valued in 1778 at the sum of 5044l. 17s. 10d. Sterling, and the young plantations, having been protected with great care ever since, have greatly increased their value, but nothing is stated in the rental either in the one or the other, neither is any value put upon the offices and garden of Garnkirk.

The lands of Garnkirk and Bedlay hold of the Crown, and are rated in the cess-books at upwards of 1275l. Scots of valued rent.

For particulars apply to Mess. Forthingham and Pearsons, writers to the signet, or to Mr. Alexander Littlejohn, writer in Stirling, the factor; and William Wallace, the overseer at Garnkirk, will show the lands.

To be Sold by roup, on Thursday the 31st January 1799, at 10 o'clock in the evening, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse.

1. THAT HOUSE IN EAST REGISTER STREET, entering about one story and a half up stairs, possessed by Mrs. Wilson, consisting of five rooms, kitchen, chamber, and many conveniences, with a cellar and water-pipe. The house is of easy access, well aired, well lighted, and has a pleasant view to the west. It is presently rented at 30l. and may be let any lawful day between twelve and three o'clock.

2. THAT DWELLING-HOUSE entering by itself,